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update

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E. Dagnino/UNHCR

UNDP will help Somalia define its development needs. Displaced persons at Baidoa.

New role for UNDP in Somalia

The UN Secretary General recently approved a plan to transfer responsibility for the United Nations Development Office for Somalia to UNDP. The transfer was requested by the donor community which felt UNDP was in the best position to help the Somali people define their priority development needs for donor funding.

Since its creation last year, the Development Office has been run by the UN Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) as part of its Department of Humanitarian Affairs. This gradual transition reflects the country's own shift from humanitarian assistance towards post-conflict reconstruction and development. The Office will be predominantly managed by Somali experts.

The Development Office will assist in building Somali planning capacity to address the country's rehabilitation, reconstruction and development needs. It will also serve as the secretariat for the donors' Somali Aid Coordination Body and its Standing Committee. The Office will help create the means for mobilizing and allocating national and external funding for rehabilitation and development.

Institutional support will be provided to Somali regional development committees and Somali development offices that are expected to emerge. The Office will also offer technical assistance for policy analysis of macroeconomic, sectoral and regional development issues. In so doing, it will help lay the groundwork for the eventual establishment of a Somali planning and aid coordination management structure.

Charting a new course for UNDP — 125 Resident Representatives meet to map out a plan of action

"As UN Resident Coordinators, you are my Representatives in the countries where you serve," said UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali in his address to the Global Meeting of Resident Representatives of UNDP, held in Rye, New York from 21-25 March. "The experience, the knowledge, and the networks of the United Nations Development Programme are unique assets. We must build on them to lead the creation of a new, coherent, and clearly focused United Nations for a new world," Mr. Boutros-Ghali told the group, which included 125 Resident Representatives.

More than 200 people participated in the five-day global meeting to begin mapping an action plan for the implementation of change within UNDP. "UNDP must change in order to rise to the new responsibilities being thrust upon the United Nations," said UNDP Administrator James Gustave Speth, in his opening address to the meeting.

In this issue:

Expatriates return to rebuild Cambodia — Marketing African food production technologies — Upgrading a computer system to better promote technical cooperation

"Development cooperation must change so that official development assistance (ODA) can regain confidence and grow rather than stagnate."

Mr. Speth said that UNDP's core mission is to "marshal our full resources, and to coordinate the full effort of the United Nations to assist our programme countries to achieve sustainable human development." He defined sustainable human development as "development that is pro-poor, pro-nature, pro-jobs, and pro-women." Mr. Speth said that sustainable human development stresses economic growth, but growth with employment, growth with environment, growth with empowerment, growth with equity.

Working groups met all week to clarify the vision for sustainable human development and to come up with ways to bring the concept further into UNDP operations. Other topics covered in the working groups included improving UNDP's partnerships with UN agencies and the Bretton Woods' institutions, developing communications strategies for mobilizing resources, and establishing strategic alliances. One group examined ways in which UNDP should restructure itself at headquarters and in the field in order to bring the concept of sustainable human development into daily operations.

Mr. Speth outlined areas in which UNDP must focus its work. He said that it must build greater capacity in government for aid coordination, development management, economic management and projection of human rights. UNDP should provide policy advice, and support governments in identifying, designing and implementing long-term development programmes. It must mobilize, package, and promote access to needed financial resources, promote technology transfer, and support technological cooperation among developing countries.

UNDP should also work "to promote capacity building in civil society, grassroots development, participatory approaches and the empowerment of people, and close partnership with NGOs and Community Based Organizations," said Mr. Speth. He urged UNDP to support a certain number of high-leverage projects, but cautioned that "we must do this in the context of an overall shift to upstream work with government and civil society, and we must avoid a multiplicity of unconnected small projects." He added that this framework is a tool "to promote development that gives priority to the poor, to jobs, to women, and to the environment."

Expatriates return to help rebuild Cambodia

UNDP will contribute nearly $1 million to extend its Transfer of Knowledge Through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN) programme in Cambodia, which helps professionals return to their countries of origin for short-term consultancy assignments. Most of Cambodia's best qualified and trained professionals fled the country over the past 20 years to escape civil war and find better opportunities overseas. This exodus of educated Cambodians adversely affected agricultural yields, health services, education facilities, water supply systems, transport and communication facilities, and overall management capabilities as indeed every aspect of national life. During the worst years, less than 300 people with qualifications at the high school level remained in Cambodia. The insufficient level of human resource capabilities and managerial and technical expertise are among the most significant constraints to the rehabilitation and economic development of the country.

But with the prospect of a lasting peace, commencing with the Paris Peace accord in late 1991, many Cambodian professionals living abroad have returned or expressed interest in returning to Cambodia for a short period of time to help with national reconstruction.

Through its TOKTEN programme, UNDP covers the round-trip airfare of short-term consultants, and a daily subsistence allowance. Since 1992, the Government of Cambodia has made extensive use of nearly 70 expatriate Cambodian TOKTEN consultants in the agriculture, education, economic reform and management, and health fields. In addition to being well qualified, these expatriate nationals brought with them familiarity with the language and the social, economic and cultural traditions of Cambodia. Twenty five percent of them chose to remain in Cambodia, of whom eight occupy senior positions in the present government, including two State Ministers, two Secretaries of State and four Under-Secretaries of State.

The success of the programme has resulted in a large number of additional requests for TOKTEN consultancy services. The additional funds now allotted to the programme will finance approximately 150 consultants. These scientists, technicians, managers and other professionals will serve in the areas of economic management, legislation reform, agricultural services, and trade policy. They will also work towards providing better health services, resettling refugees and developing education programmes.

Marketing African food production technologies

UNDP's Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC) is providing support for a comprehensive source book on available technologies in food production and food processing in Africa. Produced in English and French, the book

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John Isaac/UN

Processing corn after the harvest in Choma, Zambia.

will promote and disseminate information on African technologies. It will be distributed to African entrepreneurs, research and development institutions and governments. One aim is to expose potential investors to small-scale African food production and food processing technologies that have commercial possibilities.

The recent food crisis in Africa has underscored the urgency of promoting food production and reducing post-harvest food losses. Slow technological change is a factor contributing to widespread stagnation and even decline in crop yields. Regional self-sufficiency in food production requires provision of appropriate assistance to women and small-scale farmers who are responsible for the majority of local foods that are grown, stored and processed in the region.

These farmers rely almost exclusively on traditional farming techniques. Efforts have been made by some African institutions, such as the African Centre for Technology and the African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing, to support national governments and research centres in the development, adaptation and testing of technologies suitable for the development objectives of the region. Not much has been done, however, to move research results and prototypes towards commercialization. The opportunity for technological cooperation and exchange of information has been limited, and information packages on viable innovations are not available in a suitable or convenient format.

This new source book will include a listing of indigenous inventions for food production, post harvest food processing, preservation and packaging. The publication will also contain pictures and technical specifications of the innovations, a description of the uniqueness of each inventor's contribution, and an outline of investment opportunities for African entrepreneurs. Generally, the publication will contain African technologies which require licensing, improvement and marketing.

The source book will serve as a basic inform ation package for workshops and exhibitions in Africa, supported by the Technology Transfer and Adaptation Unit of UNDP's Bureau for Programme Policy and Evaluation.

Upgrading a computer system to better promote technical cooperation among developing countries

TCDC-INRES is the computerized information referral system of UNDP's Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC). It helps to promote technical cooperation among developing countries by filling the gap for information about the capacities of developing country institutions to offer specialized training, technical expertise and technology to other developing countries.

As part of a recent strategy to promote greater use of TCDC, UNDP is upgrading its INRES database. The Special Unit for TCDC has initiated a major campaign to update and improve institutional registrations in INRES. As each country's data is upgraded, a printed compendium to supplement the services will be printed. To date, compendia are available for Cyprus, Indonesia, Poland and Zimbabwe.

INRES maintains information on institutions, including those which are recipients of UNDP-supported technical cooperation. Approximately 4,400 institutions located in 120 countries are registered in the database. INRES collects and disseminates detailed data on each institution, including information on staffing, special equipment, publications, joint ventures and affiliations with institutions in other countries. Descriptions of all training and educational programmes and expertise provided by registered institutions are also included. Institutions may register in English, French or Spanish.

For more information about TCDC-INRES write to: the Principal Information Officer, TCDC-INRES, Special Unit for TCDC, UNDP, P.O. Box 1608, New York, NY 10163-1608, USA.

Approved projects

(all projects subject to modification; sums quoted in US dollars)

Tanzania — National Programme of Action for Sustainable Income Generation — Despite seven years of structural adjustment reforms and impressive positive change in many macro-economic indicators, the majority of Tanzania's people continue to survive on very low incomes.

The National Income Generation Programme is a five-year programme of action to create and expand sustainable income-generation projects in the agriculture, infrastructure and micro-enterprise sectors. The programme is designed to carry out the government's National Employment Policy using the private sector for programme management and training.

The objectives of the programme are to help enable existing Tanzanian private companies to execute infrastructure rehabilitation and development projects, and to strengthen the capacity of non-governmental organizations to implement income-generating activities.

UNDP contribution: $14,400,000. Government contribution: $3,964,757. African Development Bank: $12,000,000. UNDP funds will be used to cover the start-up costs and the initial year of the Office of Programme Management. Its contribution will also be used as catalyst to mobilize other donor funds. Executed by the Planning Commission. Implemented by the National Income Generation Programme. (URT/94/003)

Editor: Cherie Hart
Tel: (212) 906 5304
Fax: (212) 906 5364

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One United Nations Plaza
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Asia to host the first International Vaccine Institute

Amrat Nakornet/UNICEF

The new institute will help improve the quality of vaccines produced in Asia and the Pacific. A child is inoculated at a health centre in Thailand.

UNDP is helping to create an international vaccine institute in the Asia-Pacific region. The centre will provide a hub for a regional network of developing countries working together to promote technical cooperation, build capacity and coordinate research and development efforts in vaccine-related sciences.

UNDP has organized a site-selection committee made up of six independent and highly-respected scientists and development experts to determine an appropriate location for the institute. The committee is reviewing proposals from several prospective host countries including China, Indonesia, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore and Thailand. The members of the selection committee intend to visit several of these countries in mid-May and will make a final choice of location in June.

Many countries in the region, including Australia, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Japan, Myanmar, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Thailand and Viet Nam, manufacture vaccines which are used in children's vaccination programmes. Recent assessments, conducted under the aegis of a public-private consortium known as the Children's Vaccine Initiative (CVI) have indicated considerable need to upgrade and improve the quality of vaccines produced in several of these countries.

The institute will focus initially on providing services and support for vaccine quality control and regulation. It will also help strengthen the regional production of vaccines and coordinate field testing of new vaccines. Additional activities will include the operation of a Vaccine Data Bank, and, where appropriate, assistance with transfer of technology. Over the long term, the institute will coordinate and build regional capacity for research and development

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New programmes to phase out ozone-depleting substances — Funding bolsters Palestinian development and reconstruction office — Assistance for repatriation of Crimean Tartars — Cambodian resettlement programme expands scope

activities aimed at dealing with priority diseases of particular concern to developing countries.

The vaccine institute is expected to operate in close collaboration with the partner organizations of the CVI, which help to accelerate and apply advances in the research, development, manufacture and efficient delivery of new and better vaccines for the world's children.

Because of UNDP's special focus on sustainable human development, capacity-building and technical cooperation among developing countries, planning of the proposed institute is being coordinated by UNDP, acting in close partnership with the Rockefeller Foundation, UNICEF, the World Bank, the World Health Organization, and other bilateral and multilateral sponsor agencies of the CVI, vaccine producers and quality control institutes.

New programmes to phase out use of ozone-depleting substances

Government representatives at the Twelfth Executive Committee Meeting of the multilateral fund of the Montreal Protocol, held in Montreal from 28-30 March, praised UNDP for its speed of project implementation and the quality of its newly submitted projects. The $15.2 million in projects approved for UNDP at the meeting comprised half of the total projects approved so far in 1994.

UNDP's 1994 work programme focuses on a package of 42 projects that will help countries replace and phase out chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in China, Colombia, Egypt, Ghana, India, Malaysia, Mauritius, the Philippines, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela and Viet Nam. Activities will include formulating country programmes, providing technical training, and undertaking feasibility studies and demonstration projects. National institutional strengthening programmes will also be implemented in Colombia and Sri Lanka.

UNDP is currently assisting 26 developing countries' efforts to replace and phase out CFCs, halons and other ozone-depleting substances.

Ozone depletion increases the amount of harmful ultraviolet radiation that reaches the earth, affecting human health, as well as agricultural and fisheries production.

The Montreal Protocol came into effect five years ago, establishing a multilateral fund to help developing countries meet the incremental costs of switching from CFCs and halons to alternatives that do not deplete the ozone layer.

UNDP, the World Bank, the UN Environment Programme and the UN Industrial Development Organization are collaborating to implement programmes under this Fund. To date, UNDP has helped to successfully phase out 317 tonnes of CFCs around the world. It is the first implementing agency to have phased out such a significant quantity of ozone-depleting substances.

Funding bolsters Palestinian development and reconstruction office

The Government of Japan has channelled $500,000 through UNDP to the Palestinian Economic Council for Development and Reconstruction (PECDAR), the key transitional agency for aid coordination and public investment programming in Occupied Palestinian Territory. UNDP is the executing agency for a project to strengthen PECDAR. The long-term objective is to establish PECDAR as a competent, well-staffed and strongly managed economic and social planning institution. Over the next two years, the Government of Japan will provide an additional $1 million through UNDP to support PECDAR.

PECDAR is still in the early stages of organization. Once fully established, it will formulate economic policies and determine public spending priorities to carry out those policies. It will select investment and technical assistance projects, coordinate external assistance, and organize capacity-building efforts in the key areas of economic management in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

UNRWA

The Palestinian Economic Council for Development and Reconstruction (PECDAR) will manage public investment in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. School children in Gaza.

Assistance for repatriation of Crimean Tartars

UNDP will lay the groundwork for a large-scale international fund-raising campaign in Ukraine involving the indigenous population of Crimea — the Crimean Tartars. The Tartars were forcibly deported to various Central Asian Republics of the Soviet Union in 1944

for alleged collaboration with Nazi Germany. In the process of deportation, nearly half of the population died within two years. During the post-war Soviet period, the Tartars were, as a rule, not permitted to return to their homeland.

In 1989, as a result of efforts initiated by the Government of the Soviet Union, a repatriation programme began, allowing the return of 50,000 people a year. Since gaining independence in 1991, Ukraine has been financing this programme, largely unassisted. Approximately 250,000 of the estimated 550,000 Crimean Tartar population have returned. Officials from the UN Office in Ukraine have made several visits to Crimea and have identified the need for international assistance for development of this major region of Ukraine.

The economic crisis in Ukraine, and political and ethnic factors in Crimea have impeded the development of a steady and phased resettlement programme. Before devising such a programme, UNDP will undertake an assessment to determine the size and economic status of the Tartar population in Crimea. A report will describe the needs of the returning Crimean Tartar population, including a statistical breakdown by place of origin and place of temporary residence, and will identify locations where homeless displaced populations can temporarily stay.

Based on this information, a programme of support for the Tartar population in Crimea will be drafted to serve as the basis for an appeal by the government to the international community.

Cambodian resettlement programme expands its scope

The Government of Japan will contribute $1.6 million for a rural development and resettlement project in Cambodia, which will be managed by UNDP. Assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia has been a major part of the Japanese government's contribution to the country since the Cambodian Peace Accords were signed in Paris in 1991.

After the repatriation of Cambodian refugees from Thai camps began in March 1992, more than 380,000 refugees returned and resettled in the country before the general election was held in May 1993.

Approximately 180,000 internally displaced persons and 190,000 demobilized military personnel are still trying to resettle, however. In order to speed up the process, authorities in Cambodia decided to promote and support rural development, because agriculture is the largest single industry in the country.

Since 1992, Japan has contributed more than $3.5 million through the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to construct, in Kompong Speu and Takeo Provinces, five centres which contain various rural development facilities. These include a model farm and fisheries, vocational training halls, clinics and educational centres. In addition, funds were used to rehabilitate the road between Kompong Speu city and Kong Pisei district.

Japan's most recent contribution will be managed by UNDP's Office for Project Services to enhance agricultural production techniques, income generating capabilities, public health and education and local infrastructure. Assistance will be offered by 40 experts from Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand, and 10 volunteers and two experts from Japan.

The agricultural development component will improve agricultural technologies for rice, vegetable, fruit, and fish farming. Income generating activities will focus on training members of poor families to improve skills for simple home industries. The education element will improve primary school buildings in the project areas, and provide adult education classes. Primary health care clinics will be upgraded. In addition, an immunization programme will be expanded and maternal child health training will be offered to midwives and nurses.

The farmers and target communities will be selected through discussions with the villages and local authorities concerned. Technical training will also be extended to provincial and government officials.

Approved projects

(all projects subject to modification; sums quoted in US dollars)

Colombia — Support to the Restructuring of the Social Security Institute — This programme will help define and implement new management control processes within the Social Security Institute, the country's largest government office attending to the health sector and pension system. Assistance will also be provided to restructure the organization and strengthen the personnel system of the Social Security Institute. The objective is to increase the operational capacity of the Institute to deliver health services and pension benefits.

Government cost-sharing: $12,062,500. Funds will be used for training, consultants and equipment. Executed by the Social Security Institute. (COL/94/003)

Eritrea — Economic and Financial Management Programme — Eritrea's economy has been devastated by 30 years of war, recurrent droughts, environmental degradation, and economic mismanagement. This programme will help enable the Government of

Eritrea to design and implement a programme of economic policy reform. The aim is to improve the structure, management and operations of the main economic and financial institutions, and to strengthen the capacity of these institutions to collect and analyze key statistics, formulate policies, and establish information systems.

UNDP contribution: $3,200,000. Third-party cost sharing: $1,350,000. Funds will be used for training and equipment. Executed by the Government of Eritrea. (ERI/93/003)

Editor: Cherie Hart
Tel: (212) 906 5304
Fax: (212) 906 5364

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HIV/AIDS financial losses in some poor countries may top aid totals

Economic losses related to HIV and AIDS in a number of seriously affected developing countries could soon begin to exceed total foreign aid to those countries, warned James Gustave Speth, UNDP Administrator. Mr. Speth cited recent studies as he called for a global "social safety net" to help support the poor nations and the people made even poorer by this epidemic.

Mr. Speth spoke on an expert panel appearing on 28 April before the House Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee of the US Congress. Also appearing were officials of the US State Department, the World Health Organization, the US Agency for International Development and the federal Centres for Disease Control. UNDP has worked on HIV for nearly a decade in partnership with government ministries, health agencies, community organizations and others.

Many countries and communities have been overwhelmed by the disease. In countries around the world, HIV infection rates are doubling each 12 months, and in one case have grown from four per cent of the population to 21 per cent in as little as one year. This happens before governments are even aware that their communities have been imperiled, said Mr. Speth. "What country, especially a developing one, can sustain the psychological, social and economic impact of such an intrusion?" Mr. Speth said that the epidemic should be viewed as a disaster "as much in need of a massive and immediate response as the invasion of one country by another." While HIV and AIDS rates are now highest in Africa, they are growing fastest in Asia.

Particularly hard hit economically, said Mr. Speth, are countries with a single dominant industry such as mining, tourism, or coffee, where depletion of the work force or a reduction in labour productivity due to HIV threatens to reduce gross national product (GNP), export earnings and public revenues. He cited a recent estimate that the GNP of Kenya will be 15 per cent lower by the year 2000 because of the HIV epidemic, compared with what it would have been in the absence of the epidemic.

In addition to striking down government workers and those either economically or socially productive, the epidemic has hit people responsible for the support and care of children and the elderly. "This means that by the year 2000, apart from the estimated millions of adults who are infected, sick or dead, hundreds of millions of dependents will have been affected: traumatized by the loss of their parents or children, left destitute, with families scattered or children homeless," said Mr. Speth.

"The epidemic is steadily wiping out hard-won development achievements,"

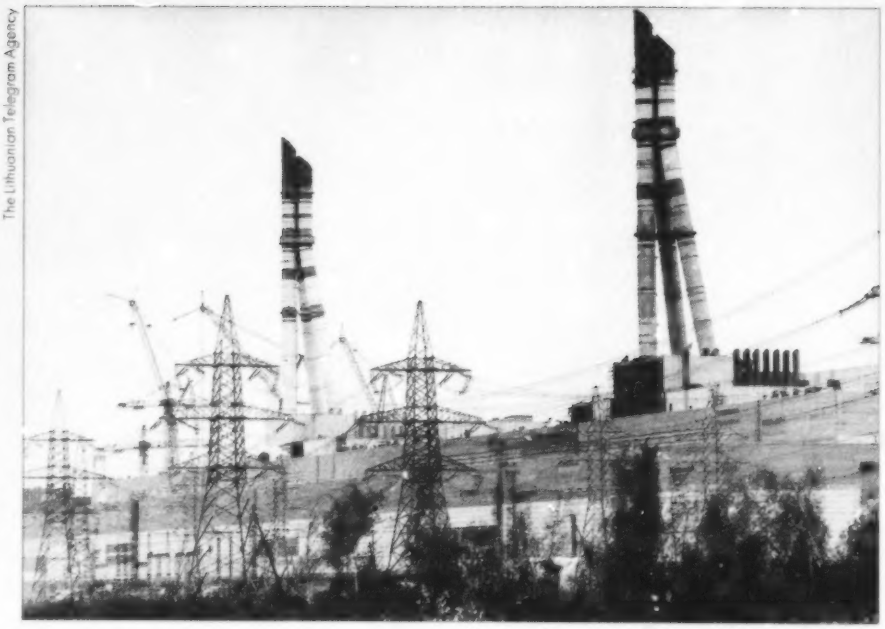
In this issue:

Cleaning up radiation in the former Soviet republics — Bold initiatives for small islands — El Salvador cracks down on human rights violations — Children's agenda for saving the planet

said Mr. Speth. "In many parts of the world it is becoming a leading cause of child mortality and morbidity. Women are disproportionately affected by the epidemic because of their social, economic and sexual subordination in many societies." In spite of the impact of HIV and AIDS on already poor developing countries, HIV-related funding is not flowing in adequate volume to those countries, and is concentrated on the health-related areas. "Over 80 per cent of new infections are occurring in the developing world, yet only six per cent of global funds for HIV goes to developing countries, and that largely through health-sector agencies, nationally and internationally," Mr. Speth said.

Mr. Speth added that the closest the world comes to a global safety net is the current system of foreign aid. "However, this system is flawed, not only in its inadequacy, but in the way it is distributed. Its allocation is unrelated to levels of poverty or to the promotion of sustainable human development. Less than seven per cent of global foreign aid is spent on human priority concerns of basic education, primary health care, maternal and child health, safe drinking water and nutrition," Mr. Speth said.

The Lithuanian Telegram Agency



The Ignalina nuclear power plant in Lithuania

Cleaning up radiation pollution in the former Soviet republics

Lithuanian Ministry of Health figures show that there are more than 3,765 registered sources of radiation in over 630 Lithuanian institutions. A team of experts, fielded to Lithuania by UNDP and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), warned that the radiation used in x-rays, cancer treatment and physiotherapy is dangerous if the equipment is not accurately calibrated and safety routines stringently enforced.

Isotopes in transit are another problem. Dangerous loads of radioactive materials are known to be crossing Lithuania en route to neighbouring states, but customs officers have neither the equipment, nor the technical training to detect them.

UNDP and IAEA have been fielding teams of experts to review the radiation safety situation in a number of the republics which emerged from the former Soviet Union and to recommend improved safety measures. These inspections are the result of a joint initiative between UNDP and the IAEA to strengthen radiation safety in the countries of the former Soviet Union. In the first phase at an international forum in Vienna last year, representatives of these countries and potential donors of technical and capital assistance exchanged information about radiation protection, nuclear safety and waste management issues. Each republic of the former Soviet Union voiced concern over the large number of facilities, other than nuclear power plants, that are, or could be, serious sources of radiation pollution. Such sites include nuclear test areas, uranium mines, uranium-processing plants, radioactive waste disposal sites and nuclear research reactors. The problem of managing these facilities is acute now, because the former Soviet institutions responsible for their safety are no longer active outside the Russian Federation.

In the current phase of the joint initiative expert teams go to a number of the successor countries to develop country action plans. The team that visited Lithuania concluded that, while the safety of the largest power plant in the world — the Ignalina nuclear power plant northeast of Vilnius — is of primary concern, Lithuania has many other, less evident sources of radiation.

Awareness of all the sources of radiation and proper safety measures in their use require strong regulations, institutional structures and appropriate equipment. Lithuania is currently searching for the means to monitor facilities using radiation. The action plan drawn up by IAEA and UNDP is intended to promote a coherent radiation protection strategy

in areas unrelated to nuclear power generation. It includes a number of specific project proposals to reduce the risk of radiation pollution in the country, for which UNDP will seek external funding.

Bold new initiatives for small island developing states

UNDP Administrator James Gustave Speth made five key recommendations to the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, which was held in Bridgetown, Barbados from 25 April - 6 May. His proposals are aimed at fostering sustainable human development in small island countries. He urged leaders of these countries to undertake the initiatives collectively.

First, Mr. Speth recommended that these leaders join with the Nordics and others in seeking to reform and strengthen the UN in the development, social and economic fields. Second, he called for a concerted new programme of promoting renewable energy development in small island developing states, "a programme in which UNDP would be pleased to cooperate." Third, Mr. Speth recommended a coral reefs protection initiative.

Fourth, he proposed a "20-20 global compact." Mr. Speth said, "If developing countries earmark 20 per cent of their national budgets for human priority concerns, instead of the present 13 per cent, and if donors are willing to channel 20 per cent of their total assistance to those fields, instead of the present seven per cent, it will yield $30-$40 billion of additional investment in critical human development." Finally, Mr. Speth called for a concerted effort to promote new and additional resources relevant to small island developing states.

Mr. Speth also announced the signing of two new projects, one in the Pacific and one in the Caribbean, under UNDP's Capacity 21 programme, which was created to help developing countries put in place their sustainable development commitments made at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. Amounting to $1.7 million, both projects aim to enable island member countries to build national capacity for sustainable development and to interact through Sustainable Development Networks. These networks are part of a global programme for facilitating access to information on sustainable development.

El Salvador cracks down on human rights violations

UNDP assistance to El Salvador will enable the government to respond quickly and effectively to cases of human rights violations. A project UNDP helped design will strengthen the Ombudsman's Office for the Protection of Human Rights, one of the institutions created as a result of the Peace Accord, signed in Mexico in 1992. It will be financed entirely by the Government of the Netherlands.

The initiative in El Salvador will enhance key departments in the Ombudsman's Office that are involved with admitting and investigating human rights cases. It will strengthen the critical areas of observation, monitoring, registration and investigation of specific cases of human rights violations. New methods will be devised to verify on-site human rights cases. Special attention will be paid to cases which implicate the most serious and prevalent human rights violations, specifically the right to life, right to security, right to liberty and right to due process of law. The Ombudsman's Office will be equipped with a computer system, radio communications and telecommunications systems and a database for classifying cases.

Children's agenda for saving the planet

Ten thousand young people, inspired by the 1992 Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro, have collaborated on an extraordinary book and set up eco-action networks around the world to translate *Agenda 21* into local action.

Agenda 21 is a detailed plan adopted at the Earth Summit to better manage the world's growth and natural resources and to address the human problems of poverty and under development. "We are tired — tired of seeing our beautiful planet polluted, tired of senseless wars, of the poor getting poorer day by day, of waiting for politicians to make decisions they should have made long, long ago," write the editors of *Rescue Mission: Planet Earth* — a children's version of *Agenda 21*.

Through writings, drawings and photographs, the book depicts the growing assault on both people and the natural environment and provides concrete ideas on how all of us — especially young people — can help stem this assault.

Youths comprise nearly 30 per cent of the world's population. And because youth are the inheritors of the Earth, they have a particularly high stake in ensuring sustainable growth and a sound en-

vironment. It was for this reason that the Earth Summit assigned them a specific role in fostering sustainable human development.

Rescue Mission: Planet Earth was published by Larousse Kingfisher Chambers Inc. The first print run, originally anticipated at 25,000 copies in English, reached four times that number. Moreover, publishers in 12 other countries, including Argentina, Malaysia, Mexico and Thailand, have agreed to produce their own language editions, for a projected total of 250,000 copies in 11 languages.

The book may be purchased from the United Nations Bookstore, other bookstores and Larousse Kingfisher Chambers. Price: US$9.95 ISBN: 1-85697-175-9 (Paperback); $14.95 ISBN: 1-85697-174-0 (Hard cover). The proceeds will benefit Peace Child International.

Approved projects:

(all projects subject to modification; sums quoted in US dollars)

Chad—Programme for Education, Training and Employment — UNDP will provide consultants, training and equipment to reinforce the institutional capacity of the country to monitor its national programme for education and employment. Support will be given to expand elementary education and vocational training.

UNDP contribution: $7,598,000. Implemented by the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. (CHD/94/001)

Ethiopia — Conservation of Plant Genetic Resources — This project will help integrate farmers into the international plant genetic resource community. The long-term aim will be to develop a means for exchange of information and genetic material between traditional farmers, scientists and extension workers. The Plant Genetic Resources Centre and the Ethiopian National Herbarium will be strengthened in the fields of population biology, conservation biology, ethnobotany, and related social sciences.

Global Environment Facility contribution: $2.5 million. Funds will be used for experts and training. Government executed. Implemented by the Plant Genetic Resources Centre. (ETH/93/G31)

Nigeria—Agriculture and Rural Development — This programme will promote sustainable approaches to poverty alleviation. Support will be given to providing vocational training for farmers, increasing the availability of low-cost agricultural tools, and facilitating credit to small-scale farmers and rural entrepreneurs. Assistance will be given to farmers' associations and non-governmental organizations.

UNDP contribution: $11,840,150. Government cost-sharing: $3,000,000. UNDP resources will be used for demonstration equipment, consultants, and training. Executed by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources. Implemented by the Federal Departments of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Directorate of Employment. (NIR/93/008)

Editor: Cherie Hart
Tel: (212) 906 5304
Fax: (212) 906 5364

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UNDP Executive Board Approves More Funds for Cambodia

The Executive Board of UNDP/UNFPA authorized the UNDP Administrator to commit an additional US$12 million to Cambodia to help expedite the approval of programmes and projects in that country. This advance allocation brings UNDP's commitment to Cambodia to a total of $65.4 million for a period of five years (1992-1996). The Board adopted this and other decisions at its second regular session in New York from 10 to 13 May.

The Executive Board replaces the Governing Council, and is responsible for providing intergovernmental guidance for and supervising the activities of UNDP and UNFPA. Its inaugural meeting took place in February this year.

Delegates learned that UNDP's activities in Cambodia focused on human resources development, infrastructure rehabilitation, assistance for the reintegration of refugees and displaced persons in rural areas and aid coordination. The Cambodia Resettlement and Reintegration Programme (CARERE) benefited over 200,000 Cambodians: more than 150 schools were constructed, some 160 kilometres of roads were rehabilitated, and over 2,000 wells were dug to supply water. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and local communities were involved in all these activities.

Through the use of UNDP's Transfer of Knowledge through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN) programme, which helps expatriate skilled professionals to return home for consultancies, some 80 expatriate nationals went back to Cambodia as consultants in such areas as agriculture, education, economic reform and management, and health. Many of these individuals now occupy senior posts in the newly-established Government of Cambodia.

Delegates also expressed strong support for and endorsed the role of UNDP in activities linking emergency relief to rehabilitation and long-term development. They stressed the importance of UNDP's involvement in emergencies, particularly through the Resident Representative/Resident Coordinator system. The UN Secretary-General normally designates UNDP Resident Representatives as Resident Coordinators of the UN system responsible for operational activities for development. Delegates lauded UNDP's initiative in commissioning a study of the role of the organization in the relief-to-development continuum, expressing great interest in receiving the results.

Executive Board representatives endorsed and commended the expanded roles of UN Volunteers (UNVs) in humanitarian assistance and peace-keeping. In this regard, the Board approved a proposal for the UNV administration to oversee the TOKTEN programme, the idea being to consolidate the management of all volunteer programmes handled by UNDP while maintaining the distinctive identities and profiles of the TOKTEN and UNV programmes. The UN International Short-Term Advisory Resources (UNISTAR) programme — which fields senior executive volunteers to provide business and technical advice to developing countries — has already merged with the UNV programme.

Commending UNDP for helping to strengthen national capacities to deal with the varied aspects of the HIV epidemic, the Board supported UNDP's participation in the new UN joint, co-sponsored programme on HIV and AIDS. The Board also approved six UNDP country programmes. To maintain a continued UNDP presence in Angola, the Congo, Togo and Zaire, the Board authorized the Administrator to approve projects on a case-by-case basis in these countries. The Board adopted a document for the establishment of the restructured Global Environment Facility (GEF), which provides for the participation of UNDP as an implementing agency of the GEF. The Board also discussed and acknowledged the annual report on evaluation, mid-term reviews of country programmes and reports of UNDP-administered funds and programmes. The Executive Board will meet again in Geneva from 6-17 June for its annual session.

In this issue:

Future assistance to small island states — Press seminar for media in Latin America and the Caribbean — Hospital on rails — Fighting drugs in Zanzibar

UNDP commits to follow-up activities to assist small island developing states

UNDP will help 45 small island developing states to deal with their special problems by assisting them in building national expertise in environmentally-sound development, by taking the first step toward a global inter-island communications network, and by enabling island countries to help each other.

These were among commitments that emerged from UNDP's participation in the recent Global Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in Barbados.

"The main objective of all our efforts is the improvement of the welfare and prospects of people who live full-time in small island states," said Ross Mountain, UNDP Resident Representative in Barbados and acting head of the UNDP delegation. "That is why we are promoting sustainable human development as a way of securing sound solutions that will be viable for the long term." Much of UNDP's work related to the island conference grew out of Agenda 21, the action blueprint of the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro.

Thus, through one initiative UNDP will build on $1.7 million worth of new island states projects in its Capacity 21 programme, earlier announced in Barbados by UNDP Administrator James Gustave Speth, by seeking additional funds to help more countries meet their Agenda 21 goals. Capacity 21 was endorsed in the conference Plan of Action.

Under a second proposal, UNDP will prepare a feasibility study for a global communications network to be called SIDSNET. Already, UNDP had begun strengthening communications among islands in the Pacific through its Sustainable Development Network. If the study proves SIDSNET feasible, the next step would involve putting hardware and software in place to permit island countries to link up with databases that could help them lay and implement plans for sustainable development.

Chérie Hart/UNDP

Improving the welfare of people living in small islands was an important focus of the Global Conference on Small Island Developing States. A local resident in Barbados.

A third priority proposal, called SIDSTAP, is a technical assistance programme among the small island developing states which would carry on the information exchange that occurred at the conference itself, emphasizing the contributions not only of governments, but of non-governmental organizations and the private sector. UNDP will study the feasibility of a global facility that could help to accelerate inter-island cooperation.

Mr. Mountain also told of other concrete ways that UNDP is already at work in the island states, in programmes that can be further expanded. Through the Global Environment Facility (GEF), a $10 million bio-diversity programme for Pacific Island states was recently approved. Other GEF projects are in the pipeline for the Caribbean. Under GEF's Small Grants Programme, designed to help NGOs pursue environmental activities, a new programme with initial funding of $100,000 will serve Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean during the year immediately following the conference. Running parallel with the conference was an exhibition of innovative and sustainable technologies that are environmentally friendly and appropriate for the small island states. The exhibit featured 110 entries from the private sector and drew an audience of some 10,000 visitors over five days. On display were alternative energy and desalination systems and a solar powered refrigerator. Said the UN Secretary-General's special representative to the conference, "Without these new technologies there is little chance that we will be able to solve the urgent problems that inhibit sustainable human development." The Barbados Manufacturers' Association said it would organize a similar event next year.

Latin American journalists call for new media in rural and marginal urban areas

Ninety journalists from Latin America and the Caribbean proposed a plan of action to United Nations development agencies which would increase the number of radio and television stations, newspapers and other media in the region that specifically serve the rural and marginal urban areas and underserved populations, such as women, indigenous populations and minorities. The journalists also endorsed a "Declaration of Santiago" which backed freedom of expression and respect for pluralism

and culture, language and gender diversity in the media.

The plan of action was welcomed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Department of Public Information, the co-organizers with the Government of Chile of the Seminar on Media Development and Democracy in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Santiago de Chile, 2-6 May.

In response to the plan of action, media organizations will propose for funding, programmes and projects to lower barriers to new media, to support creation of new community media and strengthening of existing media, to support training of journalists in rural and marginal urban areas, and to ask UNESCO and UNDP to analyze the status and participation of women in the media. The journalists also proposed expanded monitoring of safety of journalists.

Gilberto Flores, acting Deputy Director of UNDP's Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, told the Santiago participants that the communications media "must safeguard the advocacy of the rights of women, the poor and minorities, permitting them to express themselves freely. Free and autonomous media are essential for democracy and human development."

The Santiago seminar was the third in a series promoting a free and pluralistic media to better serve the aims of democracy. The first, for the African region, was in Windhoek, Namibia, in 1991. The second serving Asia, was held in Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan, in 1992.

Hospital on rails wins two international prizes

Lifeline Express, the first and only hospital train in the world, has been in existence only three years. But it has already examined 50,000 patients and performed 10,000 operations to enable young and old to see, hear and walk again. The surgeons on the hospital train concentrate on polio, eye and ear patients.

Sven Brannsky/UNDP

Lifeline Express has treated more than 50,000 patients in India.

Lifeline Express recently won two international awards: the Golden World Award from the International Public Relations Association (IPRA) for excellence in public relations practice, and the IPRA United Nations Award, which honours programmes that address priority issues of the UN.

The Lifeline Express is the brainchild of the IMPACT India Foundation and is promoted by the Government of India, UNDP, UNICEF and the World Health Organization. IMPACT India is part of a worldwide initiative for the prevention of avoidable disability. UNDP has provided funding to IMPACT India to help it meet staffing and administrative costs, and has also provided office space for the foundation in Bombay.

The train, which moves along India's 65,000 kilometres of track, is made up of three 20-year old first class coaches donated by Indian Railways and refurbished according to a design adapted from a British Army ambulance train. It serves India's rural dwellers, many of whom are too poor to travel to a large city for medical care. By bringing modern medical and surgical facilities to remote villages, Lifeline Express helps take some of the pressure off India's traditional health services. In India, there are approximately 2,350 persons per doctor, and more than 1,000 persons per hospital bed.

IMPACT is launching another scheme in neighbouring Bangladesh where it will build a big hospital barge. The barge will be towed around the country, with a team of doctors performing the same kinds of medical procedures as on the train.

Fighting the drug trade in Zanzibar

UNDP will provide short-term rapid assistance to improve the transportation and communications capacity of Zanzibar's Anti-Drug Unit, the island's major drug law enforcement agency. The strengthening of this agency is crucial for drug control operations on the island. This initiative will be funded by the UN International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP).

Senior law enforcement officials in Tanzania recently expressed concern to UNDCP representatives about persistent reports of drug trafficking through the Island of Zanzibar. The UNDCP office also received reports of emerging drug abuse on the principal island of Unguja and neighbouring Pemba. The main

drugs are reported to be heroin, hashish and cannabis.

In the future, Zanzibar's law enforcement officers will participate in an extensive training programme coordinated from Dar es Salaam, where the police and customs are located.

All UNDP Resident Representatives are now dually designated as the Representatives of UNDCP, under an agreement signed last year. UNDCP is the recognized lead agency in drug abuse control matters worldwide. This new working arrangement is intended to clarify, strengthen and broaden cooperation between the two programmes. The unified approach is helping to promote the objectives of the international community to curb illicit drug cultivation, production, trafficking and abuse.

Approved projects

(all projects subject to modification; sums quoted in US dollars)

Brazil — Institutional Development of Electoral Justice — General elections in Brazil are scheduled for October of this year. UNDP will provide assistance for strengthening the democratic process through modernization of the electoral system. The immediate objective is to carry out transparent, safe and efficient elections through the automation of the electoral system, and the training of relevant technical and administrative personnel. In addition, software will be developed for vote tabulation and voter registration.

UNDP contribution: $10,000. Government cost-sharing: $8,759,878. Previous UNDP contribution: $3,465,211. Funds will be used for equipment, and national consultants with experience in system software, telecommunications and electoral justice procedures. Executed by the Regional Electoral Court, the National Space Research Institute, and the Brazilian Telecommunications Enterprise. Implemented by the Secretariat for Coordination and Automation. (BRA/93/035)

Bolivia — Policy and Strategy Formulation for Decentralization and Municipal Strengthening — The World Bank has been working on a municipal development project for more than two years. Funds for the institutional strengthening component of the project will be channelled through UNDP and executed by the government in association with HABITAT. UNDP will provide international experts to help define roles among different institutions connected with municipal development. The consultants will complete a study on the legal and financial requirements for government decentralization, and train central government and municipal officers.

Government cost-sharing: $3,707,843. UNDP contribution: $50,000. Executed and Implemented by the Ministry of Human Development. (BOL/93/015)

Editor: Cherie Hart
Tel: (212) 906 5304
Fax: (212) 906 5364

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United Nations
Development Programme
One United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017

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1994 Human Development Report provides human security theme for the Social Summit

"The world can never be at peace unless people have security in their daily lives," warns the *Human Development Report 1994*. The annual report, published for UNDP, is prepared by a team of world-renowned independent scholars under the guidance of Mahbub ul Haq, former Finance Minister of Pakistan and currently Special Adviser to the UNDP Administrator. The *Human Development Report 1994* advances a new concept of human security and offers several concrete proposals for the World Summit for Social Development in March 1995 in Copenhagen.

"The Summit will be a time to respond to the new compulsions of human security," says James Gustave Speth, Administrator of UNDP, in a foreword to the report. "It will be a time to reiterate very clearly that, without the promotion of people-centred development, none of our key objectives can be met — not peace, not human rights, not environmental protection, not reduced population growth, not social integration. It will be a time for all nations to recognize that it is far cheaper and far more humane to act early and to act upstream than to pick up the pieces downstream, to address the root causes of human insecurity rather than their tragic consequences."

The 1994 report, which is published for UNDP in English by Oxford University Press and in French, Spanish, Arabic, Danish, German, Italian and Portuguese by publishers of those languages, is in its fifth year as a major source of new development thinking and advocacy for change. As in the past years, its core is the Human Development Index (HDI), which ranks 173 countries by a measure that combines life expectancy, educational attainment and basic purchasing power.

This year **Canada** ranked first in human development overall, while **Barbados** ranked first among developing countries. A new measurement showing HDI progress over the years 1960-1992 reveals that among 114 countries for which data was available, **Malaysia** and **Botswana** showed most progress, with the **Republic of Korea, Tunisia** and **Thailand** closely following. The region showing the most human development progress, East Asia, also showed the fastest economic growth. "This shows that the fast pace of economic growth in East Asia was built on a solid foundation of human development," says the report.

The thrust of this year's report, how-

Highlights of the report:

- At the beginning of this century, about 90 per cent of war casualties were military. Today, about 90 per cent are civilian – a disastrous shift in the balance.
- Of the 82 conflicts in the last three years, 79 were within nations.
- Many nations have sacrificed human security in the search for more sophisticated arms. For example, India ordered 20 advanced MIG-29 fighter planes at a cost that could have provided basic education to all the 15 million girls now out of school. Nigeria bought 80 battle tanks from the United Kingdom at a cost that could have immunized all two million unimmunized children in that country while also providing family planning services to nearly 17 million couples.
- The report calls for the phasing out of all military assistance, military bases and subsidies to arms exporters over a three-year period.
- It recommends a major restructuring of existing aid funds: currently, the poorest 40 per cent of the world's population gets only half as much per capita as the richest 40 per cent; and high military spenders receive two and a half times as much per capita as low military spenders.
- The report proposes a serious study of new institutions for global governance in the 21st century – including a World Central Bank, an International Investment Trust and a World Anti-Monopoly Authority.

In this issue:

Call for African Peace Fund — Mayors meet on Social Summit

The report proposes a concrete agenda for the Social Summit.

- **A World Social Charter, to arrive at a new social contract among all nations and all people.**
- **A new development paradigm of sustainable human development: economic growth centred around people which is sustainable from one generation to the next.**
- **A reduction of 3 per cent a year in future global military spending, with 20 per cent of the savings by rich nations and 10 per cent of poor nations earmarked for global human security.**
- **A 20:20 global compact for human development – to provide basic education, primary health care, safe drinking water and essential family planning services to all people – by earmarking at least 20 per cent of the existing developing country budgets and 20 per cent of donor aid allocations to these basic human priority concerns.**
- **A global human security fund – financed from global taxes such as the "Tobin tax" on speculative movements of international funds, an international tax on consumption of non-renewable energy, global environmental permits and a tax on arms trade.**
- **A new framework of development cooperation, to graduate from the present aid relationship to a development partnership, by including trade, technology, investment and labour flows in a broader design to be negotiated among nations.**
- **An Economic Security Council in the United Nations, as the highest decision-making forum to consider basic issues of human security such as global poverty, unemployment, food security, drug trafficking, global pollution, international migration and a new framework for sustainable human development.**

ever, is in the foundation it lays for the Social Summit. The report recommends that the Summit endorse the emerging concept of human security as the basis upon which national development strategies, international cooperation and global governance should be organized.

The report points out that human security is relevant to people everywhere, in rich nations and in poor. Its reach is now global. "Famines, ethnic conflicts, social disintegration, terrorism, pollution and drug trafficking are no longer isolated events, confined within national borders. Their consequences travel the globe," warns the report.

The report offers an early warning system to anticipate national breakdowns resulting from persistent threats to human security. It identifies several countries already in deep crisis, such as **Afghanistan, Angola, Haiti, Iraq, Mozambique, Myanmar, Sudan** and **Zaire**. Acquisition of more arms only aggravates their existing human deprivation.

It also graphically illustrates the recent acquisition of arms by several countries — **China, India, Iran, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan** — and how much it really cost them in terms of their unmet social agendas.

The report points out that global military spending has been declining since 1987 at the rate of 3.6 per cent a year, and has resulted in a cumulative "peace dividend" of US$935 billion during 1987-94. But this peace dividend has not been harnessed for unmet human needs. This opportunity should not be lost in future years, says the report.

The Human Development Report is published in English by Oxford University Press, 2001 Evans Rd, Cary, NC 27513, USA. Tel. (919) 677-0977. Toll free in the USA: (800) 451-7556; Fax: (919) 677-1303. Price: US$17.95.

Head of UNDP Commits $3 million to help OAU start African Peace Fund, calls for arms curbs in region

Conflict in Africa must be brought to an end through a combination of arms controls and regional peace-building, said the Administrator of UNDP, James Gustave Speth, as he proposed initiatives to reduce conflict and restore development to the region. He spoke before The African-American Institute in New York.

"Already one third, or 16 African Countries are involved in some form of civil conflict. There are over 6 million refugees outside their own borders, with another 17 million internally displaced. There is simply no way that development can proceed under these conditions," said Mr. Speth. "For the poor countries in Africa, the poor people in Africa, this madness should be brought to an end."

Specifically, Mr. Speth proposed a phasing out of all arms trade and military assistance to Africa over the next three years, starting with those countries in risk of conflict, such as Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Nigeria and Zaire. However, those countries that promote peace, security and development within their borders "should be rewarded by the international community with substantially higher levels of assistance."

To help the Organization of African Unity address internal conflicts in the region, he proposes taking only 10 per cent of the $4 billion currently being spent annually in conflict resolution and applying that $400 million to finance the OAU Peace Fund. The money would be used for prevention of conflicts and both peace-keeping and peace-building activities. Mr. Speth committed $3 million from UNDP to be used as seed money to strengthen OAU's capacity to carry out its programmes.

Mr. Speth also called for full $30 billion funding of the African aid package, the New Agenda for African Development.

He said funding has been dwindling since 1990. "It would be unfortunate if, in the push for legitimate needs of other regions, Africa's urgent call for development assistance is crowded out," he said.

Mr. Speth took special note of South Africa and urged the international community to "move quickly to help South Africa succeed in its economic transformation by providing the means to address the development needs of the vast number of its citizens who were bypassed by the apartheid system." He said that within six months, UNDP will be co-sponsoring with other donors an international donors' conference which will focus on and mobilize resources for South Africa's human resources development.

The UNDP Administrator also called for substantial debt relief, a cancellation of two-thirds of all official bilateral debt and a rescheduling of the balance over a 25-year period, "to provide the necessary breathing space for Africa to launch a sustainable human development strategy and halt dangerously declining living standards." UNDP is considering a mechanism which would require countries receiving debt relief to commit at least 25 per cent of that relieved amount to poverty reduction programmes aimed at the poorest segments of their population.

Meeting of mayors will address Social Summit themes

An International Colloquium of Mayors on Social Development will be organized by UNDP in cooperation with the UN Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT), the International Union of Local Authorities, and other UN agencies from 18-19 August at UN Headquarters in New York. The Colloquium will be one of the preparatory activities for the World Summit on Social Development, which will be held in Denmark in 1995, and the UN Conference on Human Settlements (HABITAT II), which will be held in Istanbul, Turkey in 1996.

The meeting of mayors will provide a forum to exchange successful urban initiatives which promote social integration, poverty alleviation and expansion of productive employment. These are the key issues which will be addressed at the World Summit on Social Development.

Discussion at the colloquium will focus on ways of providing access to education for all, offering basic services including water and sanitation, and reducing the social impact of macroeconomic adjustment policies. Job creation, small business development and access to credit are other issues which will be addressed at the meeting.

Approximately 100 people will participate in the meeting, including 50 mayors or their equivalent from local government administrations. Other participants will consist of representatives of national and international cities' associations, central governments, NGO networks and international organizations.

For further information, please contact: Mr. G. Shabbir Cheema (212) 906-5058. fax: (212) 906-5857 or (212) 906-5365.

Approved projects

(all projects subject to modification; sums quoted in US dollars)

Mozambique — Support to the Electoral Process — The Government requested UNDP to provide technical assistance to the National Elections Commission and its executive secretariat in organizing the elections scheduled for 27-28 October. An existing UNDP technical team will be expanded in the areas of logistics, civil education, training and communications. The team will be involved with coordinating the external financial and material contributions to the elections.

Increased UNDP contribution: $348,360. Third party cost-sharing: $4,388,101. Funds will be used for experts, light vehicles, communications equipment, education and election materials. Executed by UNDDSMS. Implemented by the National Elections Commission. (MOZ/93/016)

Nigeria — Health Sector Support— UNDP will support health initiatives in the Katsina and Kano States in northern Nigeria where improved primary health care facilities are needed. The extensive UNDP programme will support training of health workers in safe motherhood practices, provide health education, strengthen health information systems, and improve the supervision, monitoring and evaluation of HIV/AIDS control and prevention programmes.

UNDP contribution: $4,633,590. Funds will finance personnel, training and equipment. Executed by the Federal Ministry of Health and Social Services. Implemented by the Kano and Katsina state governments, the World Health Organization, the UN International Children's Fund, the International Labour Organisation, UNDP's Office for Project Services, and the UN Volunteers. (NIR/92/001)

Nigeria – Women in Development – UNDP will help increase rural and poor women's participation in development through income-generating activities and improved access to credit. UNDP will also help build up the management and service capacity of women's political advocacy institutions, support the creation of technical assistance to political action committees dealing with women in development, and strengthen the capacity of the Nigerian women's international advocacy groups.

UNDP contribution: $7,166,000. Government cost-sharing: $500,000. Third party cost-sharing: $2,500,000. Funds will be used for personnel, training and equipment. Executed and implemented by the National Commission for Women. (NIR/92/009).

Uruguay – Support to the Programme of Strengthening of Social Areas – This project will help to ensure effective delivery of basic social services to vulnerable groups. Policies, laws, regulations and reforms will be recommended for improved management of health services and public education. The technical capacities of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security will be strengthened.

Government cost-sharing: $1,882,000. Third-party cost-sharing: $16,361,000. Funds will be used for consultants and equipment.

Editor: Cherie Hart
Tel: (212) 906 5304
Fax: (212) 906 5364

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United Nations
Development Programme
One United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017